

# RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XXXIV OF 1920

## INDIAN PASSPORT

### INDIAN PASSPORT RULES, 1921

*G. of I., Foreign and Political Dept., Notn. No. 1384-G., 7th Sept. 1921, republished in Govt. Notn. No. P.C.—2847, P. D., 21st Sept. 1921, B. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 2311.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Passport Rules, 1921.
2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, ..... "Competent Authority" means any person authorised by order in writing by the Governor General in Council or by the local Government to exercise the powers of a Competent Authority under these rules.

3. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained no person proceeding from any place outside India shall enter British India by sea unless he is in possession of a passport.

*Explanation.*—A person entering British India by sea shall not be deemed to be proceeding from a place outside India by reason only of the fact that he has traversed extra-territorial waters in the course of his journey.

4. Every such passport —

(i) shall have been issued or renewed not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject ;

(ii) shall, except in the case of passports issued to Pardanashin or Gosha women travelling to British India from Malaya, the Straits Settlements, the East African Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Mauritius, the Nyasaland Protectorate, the Union of South Africa, or Mesopotamia, or from any port in the Persian Gulf, have affixed to it a photograph of the person to whom it relates, duly authenticated by the issuing authority ;

(iii) when issued by or on behalf of His Majesty's Government or the Government of any British possession shall be specifically valid for entry into any part of the British Empire or shall have been specifically endorsed by a competent British authority as valid for entry into British India ;

(iv) when issued by or on behalf of the Government of a foreign

(a) valid for any number of journeys to India during a period of twelve months after issue, in which case they may be called ordinary visas ; or

(b) valid for one journey to India within two months of the date of issue, in which case they may be called single journey visas.

5. (1) The following persons and classes of persons shall be exempted from the provisions of Rule 3 :—

(a) persons whose age is in the opinion of the competent authority less than 15 years,

(b) members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Marine Service entering British India on duty, and members of the families of any such person when accompanying such person to British India on a Government transport,

(c) natives of India proceeding from the Federated Malay States or the Straits Settlements,

(d) persons proceeding from any port in a foreign possession in India, or in Ceylon,

(e) *bona fide* Mahomedan pilgrims returning from Jeddah or Basra,

(f) persons or classes of persons specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or by a Local Government, or by a competent authority.

(2) In specifying any person or class of persons in accordance with the provisions of clause (f) of sub-rule (1), the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, or the competent authority may prescribe any conditions to which the exemption of such person or class of persons from the provisions of rule 3 shall be subject.

6. Any person who—

(a) enters British India in contravention of the provisions of rule 3, or

(b) does any act in contravention of any condition prescribed under sub-rule (2) of rule 5, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine or with both.

7. Any person who attempts to commit or abets or attempts to abet the commission of any offence punishable under rule 6 shall be punishable in like manner as if he had committed the offence.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE LANDING OF SEAMEN, ESPECIALLY  
THOSE OF EX-ENEMY NATIONALITY FROM SHIPS ARRIVING AT  
PORTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

*Notn. No. P.C.—3116, H. D., 9th Dec. 1921, B. G., 1921,  
Pt. I, p. 3234.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 5 (1) (f) of the Indian Passport Rules, 1921, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions as regards the landing of seamen, especially those of ex-enemy nationality, from ships arriving at ports in the Bombay Presidency :—

“ Any member of the crew of any ship shall ordinarily be permitted to land temporarily while his ship is in port without a passport on production of a certificate furnished by the Master of a ship

identifying the holder of the same and certifying that he is a member of the crew.”

## RULES UNDER ACT XLI OF 1920

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (SHIPPING)

THE INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (SHIPPING) RULES, 1922

*G. of I, Dept. of Commerce, Notn. No. 612, 4th Feb. 1922, republished  
in Govt. Notn. No. S-18—(1), M. D., 13th Mar. 1922,  
B. G., 1922, Pt. I, p. 496*

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Wireless  
Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920),  
the Governor General in Council is pleased to

XLI of 1920.

make the following rules :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Rules, 1922.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st August 1922.

2. *Definition.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

‘Coasting trade’ means trade exclusively carried on between the ports specified in the definition of ‘home-trade ship’ in section 118 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859.

‘Number of hours occupied in a voyage from port to port’ means the normal number of hours occupied in a voyage between one port of call and the next.

In the case of river ports the duration of the voyage shall count from pilot ground to pilot ground.

‘The Act’ means the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920.

3. *Classification of Ships.*—For the purposes of these rules ships shall be classified as follows :—

Class I.—Ships carrying 200 persons or more which are not engaged in the coasting trade.

Class II.—Ships not engaged in the coasting trade carrying not less than 50 but less than 200 persons and ships engaged in the coasting trade carrying 50 persons or more.

Class III.—Ships carrying less than 50 persons.

In reckoning the number of persons carried by a ship there shall be included the normal crew of the ship and the maximum number of passengers permitted to be carried by the passenger certificate of the ship.

*Installation to comply with requirements of Radio telegraph Convention*

international agreement or of any international agreement by which the said Convention of 1912 may be superseded.